

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1868.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1868.

Editor Transcript:

By an act of Congress approved May 15, 1862, the Department of Agriculture up to that time a languishing suckling of the Patent Office Department, was freed from leading strings and bid to take care of itself.

By the law then approved by Mr. Lincoln, it was enacted as follows: "That there is hereby established at the seat of Government of the United States a Department of Agriculture, the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire and to diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants." The third section of the act provides that "It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to acquire and preserve in his department all information concerning agriculture which he can obtain by means of books and correspondence, and by practical and scientific experiments, accurate records of which experiments shall be kept in his office, by the collection of statistics, and by any other appropriate means within his power; to collect as he may be able, new and valuable seeds and plants; to test, by cultivation, the value of such of them as may require such tests; to propagate such as may be worthy of propagation, and to distribute them among agriculturists." These selections from the law indicate with sufficient clearness the object and intent in establishing the Department as a separate bureau of the government, and also the general working plan of the institution under and intelligent and conscientious chief.

The first Commissioner of Agriculture was Hon. Isaac Newton, of Philadelphia, a very good farmer, and a benevolent looking gentleman, but not qualified to make the Department what it was designed to be. He was appointed in June 1862, and served until his death, which occurred June 19, 1867. John W. Stokes, Chief Clerk under Mr. Newton, was acting Commissioner from the death of the latter until the appointment of Gen. Horace Capron, Nov. 30, 1867. Gen. Capron raised the 14th regiment of Illinois cavalry, and commanded it during the time of its service, being under Gen. Stomman, and serving with distinction. The General has had much and valuable experience in farming and stock raising, and the steady energy he has displayed, and the vitality he has infused into the Department since he took charge of it, prove that his selection was a very fit and proper one to be made. Under him the Department has first been really organized and put in condition to answer its definite ends, with the greatest economy of forces and means admissible in the full attainment of that object.

A new building for the accommodation of the Department has been erected under the direction of the present Commissioner, which is in all respects admirably fitted for its purpose, without being expensive, as compared with other government buildings. It is situated on a reservation bounded by 12th and 14th streets, and the Canal and B. Street, containing about 40 acres, and is built of brick, three stories high, with French roof. A New-Englander would easily mistake it for a Seminary, and then might dispute that he was mistaken, by arguing while he whittled up a pine stick, that it was teaching more of agriculture, and affording more facilities for information to farmers than they had ever enjoyed in this land before, unless they were rich enough to farm for pleasure, and for experiment.

From a proof sheet of the report of the Commissioner, to the President, dated Nov. 30, 1868, I find that the total amount of all the money expended for the building, including sewerage, furniture, carpets, and scientific apparatus for laboratory, is \$140,420. The building contains 565,000 cubic feet of available space, and the cost is, therefore, but 24 cents per cubic foot—a cost surpassed by that of many private and public buildings, and moderate as the most economical could desire. I heard Judge Holt say this morning, that in every respect it was well fitted for its purpose, and the most so of any of the government buildings.

The report of the Commissioner, which will be submitted to Congress, with those of other heads of department, by the President, shows that expenditures under each appropriation have come within the sums appropriated; a kind of report not often made, your readers will remember. Since the date of the entry of the present Commissioner upon his duties as such, Dec. 4, 1867, he has expended for the Department the sum of \$217,400; leaving a balance unexpended of \$108,600 for the balance of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June next. Thus it will be seen, the greatly reduced appropriation granted

last winter for the Agricultural Department for the ensuing year, has been so managed as to make a better show in actual and desirable results than can be exhibited by a like expenditure within my knowledge, or, perhaps, the knowledge of any person in this city, unless it be that economist, Ulysses S. Grant. For an idea of the work which the Department has accomplished, I must refer you to the Commissioner's Report, which will prove of great interest to your readers. For a more full description of the Department, and a sketch of its clerical organization, which I have before promised you, you must trust me until some future letter.

Truly Yours,

BETA.

The Episcopal Society at Swanton.

Last week the Parish of THE HOLY TRINITY (Episcopal) of Swanton, through its Warden and Vestry, purchased of George Blake the house and lot on the corner of Grand Avenue and the Park, for a Rectory and Church edifice. This purchase secures for the Parish the most desirable and eligible lot for a Church to be found in the village of Swanton, and a small but pleasant house for a Rectory, fronting on Grand Avenue, and adjoining the Church lot.

The house and lot cost the Parish \$1800, which, with a little effort they can easily meet. We hope soon to see an effort put forth for the erection of a Church, every way suitable for the wants of the Parish and an ornament to the village. As the erection of all public buildings, especially Church buildings, is a subject of general interest to the community, adding to the well-being, importance, wealth and beauty of the village or city, we hope that not only friends of the parish, but that all of the citizens will be ready to co-operate with and encourage the Parish in erecting a beautiful Church.

The Parish of THE HOLY TRINITY is hardly a year old. One year ago last August, the Rev. J. B. Pitman Rector of St. John's, Highgate, commenced evening services in the Academy Hall, with only three communicants. In three months the Parish was organized. In July last, Bishop Bissell conferred twenty-one adults. The Parish now numbers upwards thirty communicants, and embraces many of the best families and leading business men of the village. The purchase of a Rectory and building lot gives evidence of energy and determination truly commendable and worthy of imitation.

A few days since the Rev. Mr. Pitman was made the grateful and happy recipient of a splendid fur coat, trimmed with fine beaver, and gloves, to match. As Mr. Pitman holds services in both Parishes, Highgate and Swanton, every Sunday, and is obliged to drive at all seasons of the year and in all kinds of weather, his present was very opportune and appropriate.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.—The last session of the Fortieth Congress commenced at noon on Monday. In the Senate a bill was introduced to provide for the resumption of specie payment by the 4th of July next. A resolution was also introduced providing that no vacancies in the rank of General or Lieutenant of the army, or of Admiral or Vice Admiral of the navy, shall be filled without the authority of Congress.

THE President's Message will be sent to Congress to-morrow.

The Erie Difficulty.

Some idea may be had of the extent of the corruption among the Directors of the Erie Railroad by reading the following affidavits:

United States Circuit Court—Henry B. Whippley against the Erie Railway Company—United States of America, Southern District of New York: Jay Gould, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was first elected a director of the Erie Railway Company at the annual meeting, October 8th, 1867; that among the directors elected were Frank Work and Daniel Drew; that shortly after such election said Drew, Work, Schell, Commodore Vanderbilt and others formed what is known in Wall Street as a "pool" to speculate in Erie stock; after working together for some time a quarrel broke out between said Richard Schell and Drew, each accusing the other having cheated the "pool"; the result of this quarrel was a series of litigations against Drew and the Erie Railway Company, which litigations were either in the names of or controlled by said Schell, Work, and Vanderbilt; while these litigations were progressing, a second speculation was gotten up in the stock by Schell and Vanderbilt and others to "corner" Drew, who was supposed to be "short" of the stock. This last combination resulted in a disastrous failure, and Vanderbilt was left with a large amount of Erie stock on hand at high prices. This brings us down to June, 1868.

About this time negotiations were commenced between Richard Schell, Frank Work, Commodore Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew, and John S. Eldridge, the then President of the Erie Railroad Company, the result of which was a pretended settlement on the following basis:

1. Erie Railway Company to pay Cornelius Vanderbilt a subsidy of \$1,000,000, and also to buy of him \$5,000,000 of this Erie stock at 70 per cent, amounting to \$3,500,000 more.

2. Erie Company to pay Richard Schell and Frank Work their alleged losses on their speculations in Erie stock, amounting to \$450,000, and \$25,

000 to C. A. Rapallo, who had been counsel for said Schell and Work in the aforesaid litigations.

3. Erie Company to purchase of John S. Eldridge \$5,000,000 of his Boston, Hartford and Erie bonds at 80 per cent.

4. Erie Company to settle with Drew, and release him from the repayment of a large amount of money honestly due to the road.

"And this deponent further saith he opposed said settlements by all means in his power until he found a 1/2 majority of the Board against him, and he was thereupon reluctantly persuaded to withdraw his opposition, and the said settlements were accordingly consummated. And deponent further says that at the last annual election, October 13, 1868, deponent was unanimously elected Director and President of the Company, and that since said election he has devoted himself unflinchingly to the interests of the Company, and the interests of the road." And deponent further says that shortly preceding the commencement of the action in the name of Erie Company, Mr. Drew came to see deponent, and said he was in possession of information that it was important deponent should know; he then proceeded to say that there was a conspiracy to blackmail the company; deponent asked said Drew who the parties were; Drew said said Work and Schell were the principal instigators, though they wanted to keep in the background; at the time they had not procured a plaintiff, but on the following Sunday Mr. Drew again sent for deponent; at that interview Mr. Drew informed deponent that he had been present the night before at the home of one of the counsel on the other side, and had heard the complaint read; he also informed deponent that Schell had induced Belmont to stand as plaintiff in the suit; that they wanted his (Drew's) affidavit to accompany the complaint, and that they could not proceed without it; Drew then stated to deponent that he was largely short of Erie, and appealed to deponent to help him out by issuing convertible bonds, as stated in the affidavit of Mr. Fisk.

"Signed and sworn by
JAY GOULD."

We have received from the publishers, the "Star Spangled Banner" for January. With this number it enters upon its seventh volume, and is enlarged and improved, giving nearly double the former amount of matter. It is a rich, rare and rare sheet of 41 long columns and 8 large pages, illustrated, and is really the cheapest paper in the country. Its publishers present, gratis, to every subscriber, a splendid engraving, and the price of all is only 75 cents. Specimens can be seen at this office, or will be sent free by address.

"STAR SPANGLED BANNER,"
Hinsdale, N. H.

The Texas Cattle Trade.

The Cincinnati Gazette has an interesting account of the Texas cattle trade, which has already reached large dimensions and is destined to become a great traffic. We select the following:

One of the striking peculiarities of the Texas stock is what a Texan calls the right smart spring of horns. These appendages are long and slim, and spring from the head in nearly opposite directions from each other. As the forms of many of the Texas steers are more like a moose or elk than Eastern stock, so their horns are sometimes more like antlers. Though sometimes more, they generally measure less than seven feet in a straight line between the tips of their horns. One of their most common colors is a moose color, though every variety of tint is found among them. Their liability to stampede renders the drovers' occupation precarious. A large percentage of every drove is lost in this way. Drovers use swift horses for their business. Several of the horses and mules are always kept saddled, day and night, for instant service.

A sudden snort, and a herd of a thousand spring as though they were but one animal, while the earth trembles under them as they dash away with all the speed a frightened animal can attain. The cause is invisible, or they had no cause, except in their own imaginations. Then those of guard mount in hot haste and chase the frantic herd, to get ahead of them and circle them around. It is as useless to attempt to stop them as to stop the flow of the Ohio River. But with fleet horses they can be gradually led to travel in a circle, when they gradually recover their sober senses, and after having had sufficient exercise, can be brought back to the starting point.

They are also a savage animal. It is dangerous to go among them at foot. As an illustration of their ferocious nature, I may mention that some of the poor and weak ones frequently get down and under the first act of the animal, again set on his legs, is to make an attack on you, and perhaps run until he falls again from exhaustion.

The Indians along the line have obtained a custom, since last year, of levying a tax of \$1 per head, or of some cattle for beef, on the droves, as they cross Southern Kansas. They also stampede the droves in the night, to scatter them, and either steal some or get paid for aiding to find and collect them. There are also a parcel of desperadoes who follow the business of stampeding, for the purpose of theft.

They select a dark night, put on a buffalo robe, or, more frequently, tie something white to their pony's tail, that will flutter in the air as they ride through or in the vicinity of the cattle herd. This is dangerous business, for the herders would shoot him at sight. Yet there are plenty of desperate men whom such an adventurous life suits, judging from the numbers who follow it. But the drovers are men whom nothing deters; who would prefer this wild life to luxury and ease."

A Fast Marquis.

RECENT cable dispatches from England contain the announcement of the death of Henry Weyford Charles Plantagenet Rawdon Hastings, Earl of Rawdon and Marquis of Hastings. Dying his twenty-sixth year, worn out with

debauchery, he was a bad specimen of the modern young British noble.

At eighteen years of age the marquis owned the finest yacht in Europe, and strange stories were told of the orgies held on board this vessel, as her noble owner sailed the seas with his mistresses and boon companions. At nineteen he was very handsome, and his betting book was the wonder of the British metropolis. One day he would be in the French capital, making his betting-book, and taking great odds; at the end of the week he would be in the Mole of Naples with a pretty ballet-girl, watching the loading of his pleasure yacht with Italian wines and fruits of the south; then he would make a trip to the Carpathians; and be again on the great Derby Day at Epsom Downs, standing before the Grand Stand, the observed of all observers. His book good for twenty or thirty thousand pounds, sometimes all wagered on one horse. Three days later the keel of his yacht would be cleaving the waters of the Baltic in search of adventure, and so back again to enjoy the uproar of the London fashionable world.

His family is one of the oldest and noblest in England, and he inherited a vast fortune, his rent roll being over a hundred thousand pounds, yet he died poor, his estates in the hands of the Jews, and his revenues lost among black-legs and sporting turfmen. For racing and blooded horses he had a great passion. His stable was filled with fine horses, and on or more of these he entered at nearly every race which occurred in England, betting upon them against the advice of his friends, and losing large sums.

On 1867 he appeared at the Derby in very embarrassed circumstances. His horse was beaten in every race, and young Hastings lost \$500,000. The sum, however, he paid, and in October of the same year he lost \$250,000 additional owing to the unexpected failure of his head Lady Elizabeth, which had won everything but the one race on which her owner had so great a stake. On still another race that same year he lost \$200,000, and this last sum broke him down.

He contrived, however, to compromise his affairs in some manner, and in May last again appeared at the Derby with Lady Elizabeth and some other horses. Lady Elizabeth was entered for the race, and up to the hour of starting stood favorite at long odds. Her owner had backed her to the extent of \$500,000, and this sum involved not only his solvency, but his honor, credit, and good name; if his horse were to fail him, then he would be branded as a defaulter throughout all kind. When Lady Elizabeth came to the score, it was evident that she had been drugged. That such was the case was subsequently proved satisfactorily. The race was run, and the horse upon which was staked so large a sum, and a man's reputation in addition, not only lost, but was discontinued.

Notwithstanding all this, he appeared within a month at the Paris race, where his horse, the Earl, won the grand prize—an object of art presented by the Emperor—\$90,000 in gold, and a sweepstake of \$20 for each entry. Returning to England, he attended the Ascot races in June, where the Earl was again a winner, carrying off the St. James's Palace stakes, although heavy odds were laid against him. Another horse of his (Athena) won another race on the same occasion. The winning of the marquis on this occasion, however, were comparatively small, and went but a little way among his numerous creditors. These were his last racing ventures, as the Jews speedily confiscated all that could be reached of the little property remaining under his control.

Thus, in less than ten years from the beginning of his career of profligacy, the Marquis of Hastings succeeded, in losing his fortune, his health, and his honor, and in every possible way disgracing the name he bore, and the class he represented. He had married the Lady Flora Paget, who was at the time engaged to another gentleman, and his domestic life was as scandalous as his sporting career.

Gen. Grant in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 4th.—The Boston Herald of yesterday contained the following affecting narrative:

"Captain Grant he came to town to place his son in College; For Boston, sir, just set it down, is noted for its knowledge."

"Now all the patriotic hacks who hope to serve the nation, contrived a plan, and meat as wax, To make a demonstration."

"They made a programme, very nice, With every Boston notion, Including drives upon the land, And sails upon the ocean."

"With Bunker Hill and Chestnut Hill, And banquets in profusion, And eke the School-Ship, will he nil—A Boston institution."

"When everything had been arranged As sleek as a tea party. They thought they'd send to Captain Grant A salutation hearty."

"They told him what they meant to do, An how they came to do so, Because he 'fit into the war,' And put the rebels through so."

"But Captain Grant he smelt a mice, And said he couldn't see it; He had no doubt 't was very nice, But didn't wish to see it."

"Now all the patriots are sore, And make loud lamentation, For Captain Grant they cannot bore With any demonstration."

A LIFE OF PLEASURE.—A life of mere pleasure! A little while, in the spring-time of the senses, in the sunshine of prosperity, in the jubilee of health, it may seem well enough. But how insufficient, how mean, how terrible, when age comes, and sorrow and death! A life of pleasure! What does it look like when those great changes rest against it—when the realities of eternity stream it? It looks like the fragments of a feast, when the sun shines upon the withered garlands and the tinsel, and the overturned tables and dead loss of wine.

Special Notices.

Information.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or a beard upon a face, also a recipe for the removal of pimples, blotches, eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 66-ly 823 Broadway, New York.

WOMAN.

FEMALES. OWING TO THE PECULIAR and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but none of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent debility and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—Hundreds suffer on in silence, and a large class of persons apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do justice to the efficacy of this medicine, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent child-birth, it is far often caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half-clothed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revels the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When an excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive and depressed, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and recommendations of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and hips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhoea, Too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, Too Long Continued Periods, For Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: HELMOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Directions for use, diet, and advice, accompany.

Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. HELMOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU is more strength-giving than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant. HELMOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU, having received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system. To insure the genuine, cut this out. Ask for HELMOLD'S. Take no other. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price \$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address H. T. HELMOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 294 Broadway, N.Y.

None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMOLD.

297-B-W-Sw

Twenty-five Years Practice

In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed Dr. Dow at the head of all the physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain St. Office, No. 9 Endicott Street, Boston.

N. B. Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment.

Boston, July, 1868. 226 1/2 Broadway

THE UNITED STATES

Life and Casualty Insurance Company,

NO. 1, EXCHANGE PLACE,

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

New York Office, 96 Broadway.

This Company offers all the advantages of other Life Companies, with many entirely new and

IMPORTANT FEATURES.

1. The LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM of any Mutual Company in America, and fully equal to 20 per cent.

DIVIDEND IN ADVANCE.

2. Policy-holders can receive COMPENSATION in case of Disabling Accident, at rates of Premium no Higher than is usually charged for Life Insurance only.

3. Policies Non-Forfeiting after Two Payments.

4. Annual Dividends made Non-Forfeitable.

5. Loans on all Policies.

6. Liberal Permission to Travel.

7. A DEFINITE CASH SURRENDER Value guaranteed in all Policies.

EDMUND C. FISHER, President.

JOHN B. CHURCH, Jr., Secretary.

C. W. BUCK, Agent for Northern Vermont.

MAIN STREET, ST. ALBANS, VT.

AGENTS WANTED.

d 1443m.

1847. 1868.

CHARLES WYMAN,

BRAINERD'S BUILDING.

Corner of Main and Bank Streets,

ST. ALBANS, VT.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ADDITION to his Stock of AMERICAN and SWISS WATCHES. Call early and see the new Elgin Watches, the pretty Swiss watches in gold cases, Ladies' sizes, at greatly reduced prices.

1847. 1868.

CHARLES WYMAN

HAS just received a complete assortment of new and beautiful SILVER WARE.

1848. 1868.

Charles Wyman.

BEWARE OF "PATENTS!" and new names for PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, &c., but call and purchase the TRIED and APPROVED the GENUINE NO. 1. GENUINE. Always a full assortment of Extra and Triple Plate on hand. Your name neatly engraved without extra charge.

1847. 1868.

CHARLES WYMAN.

JEWELRY.

A endless variety of Fine Gold, Etruscan, Roman Jet, and Plated Sets, Rings, Pins, Buttons, Charms, &c., &c. Gold, Silver, Plated and Steel Chains, both Ladies' and Gents'.

1847. 1868.

CHARLES WYMAN.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

MAHOGANY, ROSE WOOD, BRONZE, AND MARBLE MANTLE.

From \$2.00 to \$25.00 each.

1847. 1868.

CHARLES WYMAN.

TABLE CUTLERY.

A LARGE addition of the indestructible India Rubber Handle Knives, at greatly reduced prices.

1847. 1868.

CHARLES WYMAN

Pocket Cutlery.

WOSTENHOLM'S, J. Crookes, and American Knives and Scissors. A large assortment just opened.

1847. 1868.

CHARLES WYMAN.

Spectacles.

GOLD, Silver, Plated and Steel. Real Pebble and Pebble Glass—from 25 cents to \$10.00.

1847. 1868.

CHARLES WYMAN.

THE best gold Pens and cases made in this country. Every pen warranted.

1847. 1868.

Charles Wyman.

COMBS, COMBS, COMBS,

Brushes,

Cloth, Hair, Tooth and Nail.

Britannia Tea Pots.

CUT glass Goblets, Berry Dishes, Tumblers and Castor Bottles.

1847. 1868.

Charles Wyman.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Fancy Goods.

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING. All of the above articles will be sold very Cheap for Cash.

St. Albans, Nov. 23, 1868.

d-166-w245-17

Autumn and Winter.

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

I HAVE now opened a new stock of the above named goods, to which I respectfully invite the notice of the Ladies of St. Albans and vicinity.

Real Black Thread and Malt Laces.

Real